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HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1901. [35]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 12th June, 1901

It cannot be said that the supposed settlement of difficulties in China is very satisfactory, nor indeed is it apparent that anything has been done in the way of prevention of like troubles again. Yet it is clear that all sides are practically tired out, and somehow or other, if nothing external occur to upset the tacit pact, that affairs may go on till the next uprising much as usual. This seems to be the best that can be said, and meanwhile we can only hope that in the general outcome of affairs we shall be permitted to live in peace and comparative quietness. It is not a great victory to boast of; yet, we suppose it is something to be thankful for. If the course of affairs has taught the Powers something, it has apparently taught the ignorant crew who surround the central government of China that there are luxuries too high for it to grasp at, and that its idea of being able to live by itself and for itself is a thing beyond its reach. It has apparently also taught it that it cannot govern China from the west, and that to all appearances the whole of China beyond the sea-coast provinces is practically unable to keep itself, much less to be able to dictate its will to the others. Hsianfu has proved an utter failure, and so far from enabling the Dowager Tz'u to be independent, it has actually emphasised the fact that the Dowager is more than ever a mere pensioner of the Yangtze Viceroy. It is well known to those who have been making a study of Chinese economics, that with the exception of Szechuen, for many purposes outside China, and never in harmony with the rest of the Empire, the west of China does not pay its own expenses and has to be kept going at the cost of the coast provinces. Of course the woman who has been essaying for years past to sway the Empire has not troubled herself to examine into the financial aspects of the state. For her it was sufficient to express the desire, and it was nothing to her where the money was to be found, that was the affair of the provinces. The game was a pleasant one as long as it lasted, and next to the Dowager the person most responsible was Li Hsue-chang, who in the days before the Japan war was foremost in pandering to her woman's greed. Of late years there have been unequivocal signs that the old milch-

cow was running dry, and the crew of eunuchs and others who had possession of the avenues of the Court did not fail to attribute the failure to the presence of foreigners and the foreign trade that was sending the money out of the country. Logically the remedy was to get to a spot removed at once from the hated foreigner and foreign trade; and long before the late movement had assumed any considerable proportions it was well known that the Dowager Empress was plotting to remove her entourage to Hsian. To her Hsian was represented as a place where all the delights of Chinese life were to be found, where the people were respectful, and where the land was flowing with plenty. Hsian she knew had been, in the days when China was a light to the rest of the world, the seat of Empire, and tradition spoke of the delights and the luxuries of the court in those days and doubtless exaggerated the stories. Recent travellers in Shensi speak of the city as little better than a heap of ruins, and the adjacent country as relapsing to a desert. The destruction of the trees, the result of centuries of bad government, has in Shensi reached its culmination, and above all the provinces of China, Shensi is the most subject to famine. It is notorious that the population is yearly decreasing, and that nearly every year thousands within it die of famine. For the last twenty years these scourges have been increasing, and Shensi has been alternately ravaged by rebellion or decimated by famine. It remained for the Dowager to give it its final blow. The ordinary demands on the productions of the valley of the Wei were in excess of its capabilities, but the last blow was struck when last autumn the Court flying from Peking settled down like a flight of locusts. The country produced little enough at the best of times for its ordinary inhabitants. Cut off from the rest of the Empire by impassable tracks, the Court found itself at times almost without the necessities of life; the old imperial buildings had long ago vanished, and even the modern yamens were for the most part in ruins. It was little wonder that the presence of the Emperor so far from introducing life into the deserted city was really the harbinger of ruin, and was succeeded by a famine worse than even Shensi was accustomed to. It is then no marvel that the Court is just as anxious now to return to Peking as it was before to leave it; yet we should be deluding ourselves did we attribute this wish to return to any improved feeling or to any regret for the crimes of the past. As a fact the Dowager is still surrounded by the same flatterers as before the hegira from Peking. The pretended eunuch Li Lien-ying is still as dear to his mistress as before, and the trusted councillor is still the notorious Yung Lu. More even than these is the influence of Lu CHUAN-LIN still in the foreground, so that the old reactionary WANG WENSHAO, as we were accustomed to call him, has after a year of struggle and difficulty come to be looked upon as the apostle of progress.

This is not much to boast of, yet it seems to reckon up the results of a year of foreign statesmanship. The question of China is evidently left for our successors to lick into some sort of tangible shape. Doubtless it will be the making of some future statesman, and it is a comfort in this age of perfection to find that there is still left for some of our followers an untrodden road to greatness.

The English Mail of the 11th May was delivered in London on the 10th instant.

Eight hundred copies of "Scrutator's" pamphlet dealing with the insatiable condition of Hongkong were sent home to the members of Parliament and the leading newspapers.

H.M.S. *Hermione* left on Monday night for Shanghai, being followed yesterday by H.M.S. *Algerine*. H.M.S. *Talbot* departed yesterday for Yokohama.

Apart from plague the cases of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week were: Enteric fever, 3 cases (Europeans, in Victoria); puerperal fever, 1 case (Chinese, in Victoria); small-pox, 1 case (Chinese). The last case alone ended fatally.

A water polo match will be played to-morrow at 5.30 p.m. sharp between teams representing the V.R.C. and 25th Co. E.D.E.A. The following will play for the V.R.C.:—Goal—L. E. Lammert; Backs—A. A. Hana, T. M. Ross Pereira; Half-back—A. A. Alves; Forwards—K. Henderson, J. H. R. Hana, A. Humphreys.

A committee has been appointed in connection with the proposed *Dhammasa* for Hindus and Sikhs at Happy Valley, the foundation stone of which was laid on Sunday forenoon by Rajsada Lachman Singh (Indian Commissioner Base Department), who has given to the fund altogether \$650. He is a son of Rai Bahadur Sardar Anoop Singh, Resident of Lahore. Other subscribers are—Maharaja of Gwalior, \$250; Hongkong Police, \$2,000; Royal Artillery, \$1,500; shopkeepers, \$1,200; watchmen, \$900; Shanghai, \$600; and "A" Company, Royal Artillery, Singapore, \$900.

Yesterday the British transport *Glengyle* arrived from Taku, and the German troopship *Rhein* from Bremen.

A Paris telegram gives the casualties at the last Tientsin brawl as follows:—Killed, one Frenchman; wounded, five Germans, four English, three French, and one Japanese. These figures are given as from a London source.

A Chinese fireman who was discovered on the 2nd inst. to be suffering from bacillary plague on board the U.S. army transport *Kintuck* at Nagasaki succumbed to the disease on the following afternoon in the hospital attached to the Quarantine Station at Mogami.

Shanghai mandarins have received an official despatch from Peking informing them that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Shensi has demanded an indemnity of no less than seven million taels for the losses sustained by Romanist converts in that province. It is claimed that at least 7,000 of the latter were massacred in Shensi last year. It is plain that the remainder will be in very affluent circumstances in the future.

The *Bangkok Times* says:—One of the quaintest reasons that the grateful Chinese "boy" has been able to give for his objection to the new registration scheme, is the statement that registration is merely the preliminary to a tattooing on the back of the hand, and that all those so marked will presently be called upon to fight for Siam. This country, they say, is shortly going to war with China, and the registration scheme is merely a device to raise an army.

The Imperial Bank of China at Shanghai is reported to have received a wire from the Board of Revenue to the effect that the deposit receipt with the Bank held in name of the middle division of Wu-wei Army (of which Yang Lu is the ex-Generalissimo) has been declared to be missing and made null and void. The loss of this deposit receipt happened during the crisis. The Chinese Peace Plenipotentiaries have notified the foreign Ministers of its cancellation.

The following Peking notes from the *Shanghai Mercury*:—The proposed railway from the Tung Pien Gate to Tientsin has been stopped by the government. The gentry and officials are in a funk over the threatening aspect of affairs, following the evacuation by the Allies and have urged Li Hung-chang to hurry up Yuan Shih-kai's men to the rescue. The Germans, fearing that the prisons of the Board of Punishments were in a filthy condition which might breed plague, visited the prisons and consulted with the warden as to the best means of cleansing. Since the reopening of the railway many of the officials, taking advantage of the fact that the Treaty was not yet concluded and no date assigned for the return of the Court, secretly left the city. Hence the various Yams became gradually short of men, so that the suspicions of the heads of departments were aroused. It is said that the Yams have devised a plan of better supervision.

A Vancouver telegram of the 10th inst. says:—Remarkable evidence was adduced from Chinese witnesses at the Oriental Commission this afternoon. Charley Yip Yuen, general secretary of the Chinese Reform Association for America, said that since 1st January of this year as many as 250 Chinese had unlawfully crossed the boundary line into the United States. He said that a regular average of 100 Chinese every month surreptitiously entered the United States in this way. He added that a great many Chinese who came from the Orient to Canada had no intention of remaining in Vancouver or other Canadian cities, but simply billed their way through here in order that they might get across the boundary without detection. He gave it as his opinion that in five years there would not be half as many Chinese in British Columbia as there are now, for the reason that they would all go to the United States. He said that several instances had come under his own observation where Chinese had mortgaged their wives and children in order to get money to escape to the United States. He said that the Chinese law gave the creditor the right to the children for three years after foreclosure of this sort of chattel mortgage. He declined to give the names of different Chinese parties. As the point was not important, the matter was dropped.

It is curious, says a *Bangkok* paper, that Siam seems always to have been but thinly populated, and to have always been willing to bring in alien workers to make up the deficiency. But in the old days these aliens were also Indo-Chinese more or less closely akin to themselves, and they migrated in large bodies to settle in Siam for good. Siam welcomed them because she could use them to work, and to develop the country, and though the continued necessity for such measures argues some deficiency in the constitution of the country, the method actually adopted had in the circumstances many advantages and few dangers. But these days are gone, and the labourers of Siam now pour in from China, and send the bulk of the wealth they make back to that country. Siam gets amazingly little out of the workers whose presence is so essential. The poll-tax is imposed only once in three years, and even then it comes to a miserable little sum. No one, of course, wishes to keep out the Chinaman, as things are we could do with more of him, but he forms a problem that the best statesmen in Siam would do well to ponder. History shows that the nation which gets its work done by aliens cannot last, and while Siam's present progressive programme is all very good, and very essential, a patriotic interest in the welfare and the usefulness of the people is no less essential for the future.

The re-survey of the Settlements at Shanghai is being made, the last one of the English Settlement being in 1884.

A society has been founded, with headquarters in Paris, which has for its object the promotion of irrigation, to assist in the agricultural development of Indo-China.

A suggestion has been made in Bangkok that a Chinese Protectorate should be established by the Siam Government, with an advisory Board of prominent Chinese residents.

The officials at Chatham Dockyard last month received instructions to get the *Albatross*, battleship, out of hand by the 30th ult. It was understood that she would be commissioned to relieve the *Centurion* on the China Station.

M. Doumer, the French Governor-General of Indo-China, is still overflowing with speeches. On the 4th inst., he spoke of the approaching repatriation of the French troops in North China, and, amid cheers, paid a tribute to their "devotion and moderation." M. Doumer is apparently to stand as a Republican candidate for the Chamber at the next elections.

Baron D. von Bergen, one of the heroes of the Legation siege, arrived at San Francisco by the *Coptic*, on the 10th ult., from Peking, where he has been secretary of the German Legation for nearly two years. He has been assigned to the post of secretary of the German Legation at Rome, which he considers a big promotion, and is now on his way to enter upon the duties of his new position.

The local Government of Peking, which was recently handed over by the Allies to the Chinese authorities, on probation, to see whether the latter will be able to keep order without outside help, is now conducted on the following lines, says the *N.C. Daily News*:—The policing of the Tartar City is in charge of the Commandant of the Peking gendarmes, and his officers, who, together with the rank and file, are all Manchus. On the other hand the various sections, or "cities," outside the Tartar city walls, are under the control of the Police Commis of the Five "Cities," assisted by local gentry and petty police magistrates. Instead of the useless Green-turban troops (Chinese natives of Peking) who used to act as patrols and police in the Five "Cities," the Plenipotentiaries have now substituted foreign-modelled troops from the remnants of the Peiyang Army.

THE PLAGUE.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 22 fresh cases of plague (19 Chinese, 3 Europeans), with 23 deaths (all Chinese).

Dr. Stedman reported yesterday morning that two cases of plague had occurred in Connaught House, Captain and Mrs. Brownhill having developed the symptoms. They were removed to Kennedy Town Hospital in the course of the day. Captain Brownhill, who is very well known in the Colony, is superintending engineer for Messrs. Bradley & Co., and, with Mrs. Brownhill, was leaving for England on Thursday by the German mail on a year's holiday.

A curious case is reported from a local boarding house, a Miss Bessard, a boarder, being now convalescent from plague, apparently without its being known that she had had the disease. Miss Bessard is a French lady, and teaches that language. She resided in Beaconsfield Arcade until the 17th ult. Dr. Bell, who examined Miss Bessard, is of opinion that she is convalescent from an attack of plague. She had fever for two days, but since then has been going about her ordinary avocations and been out of doors daily, while her health does not appear to have been impaired by the very mild attack from which she seems to have suffered.

Baird, the apprentice engineer at the Comptrol Bank, who was recently removed from the Base Post Office at Sandhill Point, where he had stopped for one night, has died from plague.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

"A" MACHINE GUN CO.

The June competition for the cups and spoons took place at the New Volunteer Range on the 9th instant, when Corporal Plummer scored his first win on the No. 1 Cup, and Gunner Black sent in the best contribution towards the No. 2 Cup.

Thirteen members competed, and the following were the best scores returned:—

Corporal Plummer	19	31	28	14	91
Captain Sanders	23	28	27	11	89
Gunner Black	17	27	13	25	82
Smith, T.G.	19	26	20	17	75
Emmett	13	18	18	25	74

* Winners of spoons.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Kagoshima Maru* (Bomby Bay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 14th inst.

The A. L. steamer *India* left Moji for this port on the 10th inst., p.m.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Yokohama at 7 a.m. on Monday, the 10th inst., and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she was due to arrive at 2 p.m. on the 11th inst.

The A. L. steamer *Maria Valerie* left Singapore for this port yesterday.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

London, 10th June, 5 p.m.

THE COMMAND OF THE TROOPS
IN CHINA.

It is stated that, consequent upon the departure of Count von Waldersee from China, the Powers have agreed that the senior officers of each contingent shall resume command of their own troops.

UNPOPULAR DECISION ABOUT
AUSTRIAN FORCES.

The Austrian Minister of the Navy has announced that the widows and orphans of the Austrian officers and men killed in China are not entitled to pensions, as war against China was never declared. It is reported that the decision excites great indignation in Austria.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 8th June.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY
QUESTION.

America has proposed that the Chinese indemnity question be submitted to the Hague tribunal.

PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

Eleven cases of plague have occurred in Egypt, seven of which have proved fatal.

SOUTH AFRICA—NIGHT SURPRISES.

The British have executed two successful night surprises on Boer laagers in Cape Colony.

LONDON, 9th June.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN
INDO-CHINA.

General Doumer, Governor-General of Indo-China, has formed a Company with a capital of seventy-million francs to construct and exploit a railway into Yunnan.

LONDON, 9th June.

ANOTHER SURPRISE IN
SOUTH AFRICA.

The British troops surprised another party of Boers at Lady Grey, Cape Colony. Altogether the captures consist of 62 prisoners, many horses, and large quantities of ammunition.

THE NEW WAR MEDALS.

King Edward will present three thousand war medals to the troops at Whitehall on Wednesday next. There will be a great ceremony. Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria of Wales will accompany the King.

A MOORISH MISSION TO ENGLAND.

A Moorish mission has arrived in London for the purpose of congratulating King Edward on his accession to the throne. The mission carries much interest.

MOROCCO AND FRANCE.

The French and Spanish newspapers are greatly preoccupied over the Morocco question, and there is some talk of a French protectorate.

GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION.

We have received from the P. & O. S. N. Co. copies of a little circular issued from the Glasgow International Exhibition offices, giving a short description of the scope of this, the "First Exhibition of the Century," and of the entertainments provided. As is pointed out, Glasgow is no novice at the work of holding an International Exhibition, for thirteen years ago an Exhibition was held in Kelvingrove Park, and proved a most signal success. The same spacious grounds accommodate the forthcoming International Exhibition, which opened on Tuesday, 7th May. Glasgow seeks to repeat the success achieved in 1888, and should easily do so. Under the heading of "Entertainments" we learn that \$20,000 is to be spent on music alone—Souza's crack New York combination making its first appearance in Great Britain, and English, Scottish, German, Belgian, Dutch, Russian and French military bands being also booked. Other amusements range from an Indian theatre with native snake charmers down to a shooting jungle, water-chute and switch-back.

The circular is interspersed with verses from Scottish poets, and concludes with the following irreproachable sentiment:—

I have been blithe wi' comrades dear,
I have been merry drinkin' O!
I have been joyfu' gath'rin' gear;
I have been happy thinkin' O!
But a' the pleasures e'er I saw,
The three times doubled fairly O!
That happy night was worth them a'
Amang the rigs o' barley, O!

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

MISSIONARIES IN ANHWEI AND
KIANGSU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

9th June.

SIR,—It was stated in a note of your Wednesday's issue, that a number of missionaries were returning to Anhwei and Kiangsu, which would seem to imply that all or many of them had been away. Such, however, is not the case, as far as Roman Catholic missionaries are concerned. It is known that the old Viceroy of Nanking managed to keep pretty good order in the provinces under him, during last year's trouble, and there was no need for the missionaries to leave their posts, though, of course, for married missionaries, the simplest common-sense must have suggested taking their families to places of absolute security, rather than expose them to even the remote danger of the sad fate which overtook so many women and children in the northern provinces.

It is also stated in the note just referred to, that the Roman Catholic mission is at Wu-hien in the north-east of Anhwei. This is also a misleading statement, as it ignores and seems to exclude the well-known Roman Catholic missionary establishments at Wuhu, Ankang, Ningkuo, Yachow in the extreme north-west, and many other places. Altogether there are forty foreign Catholic missionaries in the province of Anhwei, and six native priests. The Catholic missions of the two provinces of Kiangsu and Anhwei are served by the members of the same missionary body, the French Jesuits, who have their headquarters at Sienwei, near Shanghai. There are in all a hundred and thirty Jesuit priests in the mission, about twenty Chinese in the number, and also twenty-two other native priests, with a number of students and lay-brothers, both foreign and native. They count upwards of 120,000 Christians, and some twenty thousand catechumens.—Yours, etc.,

READER.

[We are glad to publish our correspondents' corrections. Our authorities for the statements referred to were the Shanghai papers.—ED., D.P.]

THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

11th June.

SIR,—Since the plague epidemic in 1894, this Colony has unfortunately been annually visited by this dire disease. Now that we have had seven years of bitter experience, it is to be hoped that the Sanitary Board, or the powers that be, will endeavour to discontinue such measures as have been proved useless, or have seemed to be a failure, and devote their attention to improvements which would most likely prevent the recurrence of the plague. I therefore humbly submit, *pro bono publico*, the following suggestions, viz:—

(a.) That the drains should be thoroughly cleaned and flushed by sea-water regularly and as often as possible.

(b.) That whenever it is admissible, plague patients should be allowed, as he treated in their own houses, nursed by two or three of their relatives only, whilst the rest of the family should quit the house. By this means, it would remove from the unfortunate patient's mind the idea that he is going to die when taken to the Kennedy Town Hospital, and the percentage of recoveries would undoubtedly be greater, to say nothing of the general objection to the removal of the patient from one end of the town to the other, in some cases, under most trying circumstances.

(c.) That no matter whether the Colony is free from plague or not, all houses in the city should be scrupulously cleaned once in every month by their occupants, to the satisfaction of a competent officer of the Sanitary Board.

Great importance is being attached to fumigation and disinfection, on the theory that once a house has been thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, no more cases of plague will occur there. Then by all means let every house be fumigated and disinfected. But it appears to be more than doubtful that this process serves any useful purpose, as it has been fully demonstrated that cases have happened in houses which have been disinfected only a few days previously. Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of this letter.—Yours, etc.,

LO CHEUNGSHU.

A professor of languages, some few years ago, on returning from India, remarked upon the paucity of objectionable phrases when compared with the abundance supplied by the Orientals of similar rank. To prove this he gives a case which came under his own notice. He had dismissed a "man-servant for dishonesty, and the next morning, at six o'clock, he sought an interview with his former master. He flourished a carving-knife, with which he plainly intended to emphasize his remarks. When he found it impossible to gain admission, he sat under the window, and the "swearing" process began. He cursed the professor, along the genealogical tree back to the first ancestor of his race. Then he dwelt upon every detail of his anatomy, from the top of his head to the end of his toes. "For three consecutive hours he sat and swore," says the professor, "without once repeating a phrase." Whilst travelling on the Underground Railway in London, a party of working-men entered the same compartment, and interspersed their remarks with the "commonest" forms of "swearing." The professor politely asked them to "desist," whereupon he was told to mind his own business. He at once commenced to translate into English some specimens of Eastern oaths which he had heard a Calcutta merchant's servant use to a missionary's servant. The man sidled from him as if he had the plague, and at the next station sought another compartment.

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Hongkong, 18th April, 1901. [1056]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing be-
tween us, the undersigned, under the Firm
name of CARMICHAEL & BARLOW has been
dissolved by Mutual Consent, as from the
1st day of June, 1901.

H. P. CARMICHAEL,
B. J. BARLOW. [1433]
Hongkong, 6th June, 1901.

NOTICE.

MR. AHMED JOOSAE being about to
leave for Bombay, Mr. ABDOL
RASOOL CASSAM will conduct the Business
and Sign the name of our Firm in China from
this date.

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1901. [1454]

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Hongkong, 4th January, 1901. [13]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that the VALUATION
LISTS for the Colony for 1901-1902 will be
OPEN TO INSPECTION at the Treasury
for Twenty-one days, commencing on MON-
DAY, the 10th June, 1901.

By Command,
T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 5th June, 1901. [1455]

1901 1901 1901

MAIL TABLES.

THE Card published at the Daily Press Office

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English Mails, homeward and outward
French
German
Canadian
Far East
Calendar for 1901

That is more information than is given on
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charged. The price of the locally printed
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cardboard. Supplied only for cash by Daily
Press Office or the Booksellers.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

WE beg to thank Captain G. WENDING,
of the *Machen*, belonging to Messrs.
MELCHERS & Co., for the kindness and gener-
osity shown to us when we were on board the
steamer, which arrived at Hongkong on the
4th instant from Bangkok.

The following account shows that the
Captain is a very kind-hearted man indeed:—
On board the steamer there was a very poor
man, named Chai Fook, with his three
children. Chai Fook was in great distress
when the steamer arrived at Hongkong, for he
was penniless and unable to pay for the ex-
penses of the trip to return to his native
country. The Captain hearing this at once
gave him some money out of his own pocket,
and raised a subscription from the officers and
passengers to help to enable him to return
to his native country with his three children.

We beg to publish these few lines as an
acknowledgment of our deepest gratitude.

THE CHINESE PASSENGERS.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1901. [1436]

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

THE NEW GARDENER.

BY

C. L. NICOLAY

(Author of "Four Angusts," &c.)

I think I was already in love with Anga Wal-
worth. She came upon me like a vision of light
that evening, when I stood waiting for Donald
Ferguson in the passage leading to the "Thalia
Rooms," where the Everley Volunteers were
having their annual ball. I heard a silvery
voice kindly and politely thanking a poor
miserable fellow who evidently had put right a slight
mistake in the programme of the evening. There was
no snobishness about the silvery golden haired
fair, such as is so often developed in the most
enchanting society-belles when "off-duty."
It was not to be thought of that Anga had
soon me; I stood wrapt in my heavy ulster like
an intensified piece of shadow in a dark recess.
Since that time I had heard Anga's name men-
tioned frequently. She was the daughter of a
wealthy lawyer who had recently retired from
the bar and lived at a country seat about three
miles from Everley.

Anga had sprung up whilst I had been
"doing" the globe. I think I have a very faint
recollection of her, a lanky, rather frisky look-
ing youngster among the smaller fry at Everley's
state affairs. But at that time I was a callow
youth of twenty, violently in love with a major's
wife, a stately lady of forty, who called me
"Baby." I contemplated self destruction and
would not have lowered myself on any account
so much as to look at "the juvenile" of twelve
and thirteen.

But though Anga's name was constantly
brought before me it happened I never got as
far as a personal acquaintance. She stood across
my path like a will-o'-the-wisp. I knew about
her, she surely must have heard about me, but
fate seemed not to be willing for us to meet.
First I felt a trifle bored, when Anga Walworth
was constantly mentioned; either she had been
to a place before I arrived, or was expected
when I should be away at some other previously
arranged entertainment, or she had had to
decline when I could manage to see the affair
through. Then I felt interested, finally tanta-
lized.

This state of affairs made me angry. I Vin-
cent Arran, who had seen a good three quarters
of the inhabited globe and a good deal of the
men, women and children thereof, and had
escaped heart whole from the fiery looks of the
daughters of Spain; the gazelle-eyes of the
Hindoos, the voluptuous orbs of the Circassians—
that I should fall in love at first sight with a
little provincial girl of whom I did not even
know what was hidden under the thin crust of
her boarding-school polish!

But "Anga Walworth" chimed in my ears
wherever I went. The very church bells seemed
to ring it; the wind breathed it. I must put an
end to this and get to know the girl, one way
or another.

One way was very simple. I need only call
upon her father, then I should be invited, intro-
duced, could make love, pop the question and
there we were! But should I then know Anga
Walworth? I submit this question to all mar-
ried men, who get their little surprises after the
honeymoon is over, and I was never a friend of
surprises, either great or small.

Of course the gentle, amiable way in which I
had heard Anga talk to that poor black-dressed,
miserable-looking and apologetic drudge, who looked
as if he had always to do work and others the
play—that was something in her favour. But
even then this was not exactly in the bosom of
her family, where I knew that the snapping
and snarling of those dear fairy-like creatures
was generally carried on, towards long-suffering
mothers and much-maligned little brothers.

Besides, who would guarantee that the girl
wanted me? That she could ever love me? I
argued of course my part of the question first,
but then, as the arrangement would be "joint-
stock, strictly limited," her voice was of equal
importance.

I was revolving these thoughts in my mind
when I was again waiting for Donald Ferguson—he
is a fellow who always keeps you waiting—the
Junior United Service, when my eyes fell
upon the Standard.

"Reliable man wanted as head gardener on
gentleman's estate. Good wages, cottage, no
housework. Only those able to give good
references need apply." Thomas Walworth,
Esq., The Elms, Everley, Hants."

A thought struck me: there was an opening
for me. All my life I had been fond of botany.
I knew a lot about gardening, and—I could
study another flower from the nearest point of
view. The question was only, how to get there?
I looked sufficiently tanned, and wanted only a
three or four days' growth on my cheeks to
pass myself off for a worker of the soil. Very
few people with whom I should be likely to
clash knew me in Everley. Now, only for a
suitable forgery in regard to testimonials:
Donald arrived just as I had matured my plan
as far as this! He called me a donkey and
laughed in my face. But finally, when I had
talked him round, he offered me his own
reference. He knew his recommendation went
a long way with Mr. Walworth.

So it came about that the next Monday I
presented myself at Everley as George Miller,
sergeant of the fourth Grenadier, invalided
home from India. I was attired in a respectable
working man's suit, and as I passed muster in
the old gentleman's cross-questioning and had
no fault to find with wages and accommodation,
I was engaged and soon established in my
cottage, with the coachman's wife to look after
me.

This lady was of a communicative turn of
mind, and evidently wanted to be sociable. She
informed me of the whole goings-on in the
extensive household. "Miss Anga, well she
should be called Anga!" the good soul went on,
delighting my heart—"she is a lady. Always
gentle, a good word for everybody, rich or poor,
not proud neither! There ain't no young lady
like she, I tell you, Mr. Miller."

This Mr. Miller made me feel a little uncomfortable.
I asked her to be at home with me, and after
some demur she agreed, saying, however:
"Well, you do look genteel like. I must
confess. I expect it's the military."

So I was installed in my paradise. My under-
gardener was a man who thoroughly understood
his trade and happily nothing else. I soon
found that when I just drew him out and then
ordered him to carry out his own suggestions
things went on all right and earned for me the
reputation of being "mighty clever."

The third day—I was just grafting some
roses, a thing in which I had a fair amateur
skill, a light step was heard on the gravel,
and down the path came a being more beautiful
than I had ever dared to dream of. She wore
a short pink gown, a white muslin kerchief and
a slight black silk apron. Her large brown eyes
danced with innocent merriment under her
golden mop of curls and the quaint large sun-
hat. She looked as if she had just stepped out
of a picture, like a fairy of spring, yet like the
dearest, healthiest maiden that ever brushed
the dew from the grass.

"Good-morning," she said in her musical
voice. "I see you are busy early. I won't
trouble you now, but by and by I am going to
ask a favour of you, Mr. Miller."

I gave her such a stare, that I did not bode
my present station. "Anything you please,
Ma'am," I muttered. "I am going to ask a
favour of you." That to a maiden whom she
could order at will! My heart was beating to
my throat, but a peculiar shyness crept over me
—what if she should say "No?" In the end?
I felt the thought was more than I could bear.

Anga was passionately fond of flowers, and
spent hours in the garden. I had many and
many a talk with her, often enough forgetting
myself. I told her about my travels, and she
kept listening with unforgiving attention.

"Dear me, Mr. Miller," she said one day,
"that thrilling experience you have had. Was
that all whilst you were in the service? It is
enough to fill a book. And how well you word
it. You must—excuse me—you must have had
a very good education. I hope you do not feel
out of place here. We should be so sorry to
lose you—" a sudden blush mantled her cheeks
and brow—"Peppa seems so pleased with you!"
she added after a little pause.

I scraped a bow as unthought as I could
manage. "I am very happy here, Ma'am,"
I said, perhaps a trifle too ardently, for the
brown eyes gave me a questioning look. "I
like my work and the people here are nice and
quiet," I said reassuringly.

Stunned had sped a good while on. I lived
really most comfortably in The Elms. Of
course I had little or no intercourse with my
fellow servants. I knew they called me the
gentleman-gardener, but this seemed to be done
without a sneer. Once I overheard Mr. Wal-
worth pointing me out to Squire Howard:
"This is my new gardener. I tell you, Squire,
the fellow is a treasure. I'm only afraid he is
too good to last."

Then came an answer which I could not catch,
for I kept well out of Squire Howard's way,
having been of his party at Epsom shortly
before I came here.

"I do not know," my master resumed. "Fer-
guson recommended him most warmly, and said
he personally vouched for him. He certainly
knows his trade and is an exceedingly quiet and
well behaved chap. I expect he has seen better
days before he enlisted. My daughter tells me
he must have had no mean education."

I strolled out of hearing, for I felt that my
present calling did not absolve me from the in-
born duties of a gentleman.

By and by the two old cronies approached me
again and now my own name struck my ear
through the cover of the Laurestinus hedge.

"Vincent Arran? Well they say he is gone
abroad again; a pity about the fellow! Splendid
intellect, good old family, plenty of money, but
such a restless scamp!"

"Pity indeed," growled Mr. Walworth. "As
if there were no berths open in Old England
for a fellow who has every advantage and could
do good if he would. But no! Such as he are
above trying to serve humbly their own
country. They must gad and gad from East
to West."

The voices died out at a distance, much to
my relief, for I do not know whether I could
have kept myself for another minute from
bursting out laughing.

"I shall remind you of this conversation,
gentlemen," I said inwardly, "when I stand
for the poll."

My paradise would not have been complete
without its snake. This appeared in the person
of Mademoiselle Suzanne, Anga's French maid.
A very piquant Parisian, broad-mouthed, snar-
ling, with good eyes, small ears and a frizzled
red head; eminently chic, and an awful
little first.

Of course she had espied me soon as above
par when compared with the other domestics. I
knew she had been the alternate delight and
despair of Frederick the groom, the honest
fellow, ten times too good for her, Mrs. Coach-
man kept me as constant with such news. I
think she did it with the intent of warning. I
was thankful to her, for I had observed that
Frederick had turned rather scowling and had
uttered incoherences as to his desire to fight
"further" looking blokes.

(To be continued.)

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Hongkong, 16th September, 1899. [763]

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1901. [6]

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Hongkong, 24th May, 1901.

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Hongkong, 6th June, 1901. [19]

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Hongkong, 11th June, 1901. [1427]

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"COPTIC"	THURSDAY, 27th June, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 14th July, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.
"CHINA"	TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
"DORIC"	THURSDAY, 15th Aug., at Noon.

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port of embarkation.

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For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies,
Queen's Building.

GEO. ECKLEY,
ACTING AGENT.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901. [3-4]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ATCHAFSON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
RAILROAD CO.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO
AND SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN PORTS AND
HONOLULU.THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "BELGIAN KING" About 20th June.

The Steamship "BELGIAN KING" will
be despatched for SAN DIEGO and
SAN FRANCISCO via MOJI, KOBE and
YOKOHAMA on or about 20th June.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point
in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until the same
time. All parcels should be marked to address
in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo des-
tined to points beyond San Diego, should be
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the
Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, China and Japan. [14]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK.

The Company's Steamship

"GLENARNEY,"
Captain Warner, will be despatched as above on
or about the 20th June, 1901.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1901. [1239]

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK
LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship

"ARARA"
will be despatched for the above port on or
about 1st August, 1901.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901. [263]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE Steamship

"PARRAMATTA,"

Captain R. T. Cook, R.M.S., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June,
at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the
above ports.Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via
Bombay with transhipment.Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.For further particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1901. [1]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A II American ship

"L. SCHEPP"

will load for the above port, and will have quick
despatch.For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1901. [1414]

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Athenian, British str., 2,444, Mowat, April 8.

C. P. R. Co.

Barrida, Italian str., 1,490, Domenico, June 4.

Carlowitz & Co.

Burnside, Amr. str., 1,400, Laffin, April 14.

U.S. Government

C. Ford, Laeis, Ger. str., 3,729, Fuchs, June 10.

10, Siemens & Co.

Chowla, Ger. str., 1,155, Musing, June 11.

Butterfield & Swire

Clan, British steamer, 2,310, Evans, June 8.

Arnholt, Karlsruhe & Co.

Daybrook, British steamer, 700, Best, June 4.

Chinese

Diamond, British str., 1,225, Ramsay, June 10.

Shevan, Tomes & Co.

Flaudria, German str., 2,093, Drews, June 10.

Siemens & Co.

Hailan, French steamer, 377, Merlees, June 9.

A. R. Marty

Hollan, French str., 509, Merlees, June 8.

A. R. Marty

Indravelli, British str., 3,151, Craven, June 10.

Shevan, Tomes & Co.

Kiautschow, German str., 6721, Lunascones,

June 11, Melchers & Co.

Lienching, British str., 1,048, McCluer, June 6.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Lightning, British str., 2,122, Spence, June 19.

David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Loongang, British str., 1,080, Weigall, June 9.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Machew, German str., 995, Wandig, June 4.

Melchers & Co.

Maidura, Japanese str., 667, Sobajima,

June 8, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Michael, German str., 710, Jensen, June 6.

Jensen & Co.

Munchen, German str., 4,691, Krebs, May 23.

Melchers & Co.

Obi, British steamer, 1,951, Pinkham, June 11.

M. B. Kaisha

Peru, Amr. str., 3,323, Pillsbury, June 10.

P. M. S. S. Co.

Phranang, German str., 1,021, Calder, June 8.

Melchers & Co.

Rhipeus, Dutch steamer, 2,253, Day, June 7.

Butterfield & Swire

Sandakan, Ger. str., 1,374, Brandstetter, June 6.

Melchers & Co.

Simongan, Dutch str., 1,818, Sandman, April 18.

Chinese

Taifu, German str., 1,035, Schipper, June 9.

Meyer & Co.

Tetartus, German str., 1,573, Dense, June 11.

Siemens & Co.

Titania, German str., 1,258, Krutzfeldt, May 22.

Jensen & Co.

Trym, Norwegian str., 710, Dale, June 10.

A. R. Marty

SAILING VESSELS.

Celest, British ship, 1,744, Jeffry, May

29 Order

Eriv, J. Ray, Amr. barque, 958, Kater, May 24.

Sander, Wiler & Co.

M. de Villars, French bark, 1,171, Rional, May

31, E. A. Trading Co., Limited

See With, Amr. ship, 1,172, Howes, Feb. 21.

Master

Sussex, British bark, 1,212, Guthrie, May 17.

Master

Vale of Doon, British bk., 717, Peterson, May 28.

Sander, Wiler & Co.

Glory, battleship, 12,950 tons, Captain Frederick
S. Inglesfield, at Yokohama.

Gotha, battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, 13,500
h.p., Capt. Lewis E. Wintz, at Nanking.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns,
4,000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. C. Hardy, at
Shanghai.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns,
4,000 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong.

Hermione, cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 9,000
h.p., Capt. R. S. D. Cumming, at Shanghai.

Humber, storeship, 1,040 tons, Comdr. H. J.
Serison, at Hongkong.

Iris, cruiser, 2nd class, 5,630 tons, 11 guns, 9,600
h.p., Capt. Charles Windham, at Shanghai.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, in reserve, at
Hongkong.

Kinsha, river gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. G. B.
Powell, on Yangtze.

Lisard, gunboat, 715 tons, 6 guns, 1,000 h.p.,
Lieut. John C. Watson, at Amoy.

Ocean, battleship, Hon. A. G. Curzon Howe, at
Weihaiwei.

Orlando, cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,500 h.p.,
Capt. J. H. T. Burke, C.B., at Hongkong.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lieut.-Comdr. C.
P. Mansel, at Weihaiwei.

Phonix, sloop, 1,015 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p.,
Comdr. W. H. Nicholson, at Tongku.

Pigmy, gunboat, 755 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p.,
Lieut.-Com. A. H. Oldham, at Singapore.

Pique, cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns, 7,000 h.p.,
Capt. H. C. Reynolds, at Weihaiwei.

Plover, gunboat, 453 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. Cowper, at Kiukiang.

Redpoll, gunboat, 855 tons, 6 guns, 720 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. F. Corbett, at Hongkong.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. Geoffrey G. Webster, West
River.

Rosario, sloop, 980 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p.,
Comdr. A. W. Hamilton, at Singapore.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240
h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Carr, on West River.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. H. W. Dalgely, at Shanghai.

Swift, gun-vessel, 755 tons, 6 guns, 870 h.p., in
reserve, at Hongkong.

Taku, torpedo-boat destroyer, 250 tons, in re-
serve, at Hongkong.

Talbot, cruiser, 5,600 tons, Capt. F. G. Stopford,
at Yokohama.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns, Com-
modore Francis Powell, C.B., at Hongkong.

Terrible, 1st class cruiser, 14,200 tons, 30 guns,
Capt. Percy M. Scott, C.B., at Weihaiwei.

Tweed, gunboat, 382 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., in
reserve, at Hongkong.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. W. O. Lyne, at Labuan.

Wivern, coast defence ship, armed, 2,750 tons,
4 guns, 1,000 h.p., at Hongkong.

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 6 guns,
5,800 h.p., Lieut. and Comdr. Mackenzie,
at Weihaiwei.

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. H. W. R. Watson, at
Weihaiwei.

Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,
Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Hillman, at Hankow.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby called for the
ERECTION OF BRICK SHOPS at
JESSELTON for the NORTH BORNEO
GOVERNMENT, particulars of which may be
seen at the Office of
Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [508]

OREGON LUMBER.

THE undersigned, being closely connected
with the LUMBER MILLS at PORT-
LAND and PUEGET SOUND, are always pre-
pared to book orders for any specifications at
LOWEST RATES.

SIEMSEN &

